FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT LONDON, JUNE 19, 1851.

There has not been much business of importance before Parliament during the past week, although several subjects of interest have been discussed. The debate on the annual grant to Maynooth College was strongly indicative of the feeling of the House of Commons upon the subject, and clearly showed that if the question, instead of being a vote of £1,200 for the repairs of the building, had been the annual demand of £30,000 for the expenses of the College and its professors, there would have been a large majority against it. As it was, the vote of £1,200 was carried by a majority of only twe. The House felt it to be below its dignity to select so trivial a sum, and so unimportant an occasion, for marking its displeasure at the offensive at-

Lord John Russett has outlined his scheme of "Ghancery reform. He proposes the appointment of two new judges, to be called Judges of Appeal, who are to perform the coadjutory functions origiof the Vice Chancellers. These judges of appeal are to sit with the Chancellor as assistants in his presence, and to have power to act as his representatives in his necessary absence. They will thus enlarge the working staff of the Court of Chancery, and enable it to keep clear of the eccumulation of so m uch injured. The judges of appeal are to receive: salaries of £6,000 each; but, as a saving of £4,1000 is to be effected in the salary of the Lord Che meellor, and £1,000 in that of the Master of the Rol Is, the additional charge to the public will be only £7,000 per annum.

A motion has been made to reduce the malt-tax on e-half, but it was not carried.

A very interesting debate took place upon Mr. C DEDEN's motion to instruct Ministers to negotiate a treaty of amity with France, with a view to the re duction of the naval and military armaments of both countries. Lord PALMERSTON's reply was h ighly satisfactory, and gave pleasure to all parties.

1 is lordship said:

"However little he might think the methods by which Mr.

Connex endeavored to give effect to his principles were the lest calculated to attain the end he proposed, he subscribed implicitly to the general tendency of his views. In aiming at any great object due attention must be paid to the means. If all nations were composed of men of philanthropical princi-I see and enlarged views of human affairs, the best way to preserve peace might be for each to trust to the good feelings of he others; but the world had not arrived at such a pitch of e ivilization that a nation could confide in the forbearance of i is neighbors. His objection to this motion was that it aimed no much at divesting this country of her means of defence twithout waiting until other countries had placed themselves in a similar position. Mr. Compan had avowedly left out of consideration the large military force of France; but, in com-I aring relative means of offence, our attention must not be c enfined to line-of battle ships. If a great country like this w ished to be at peace with other Powers, it must take care to m maintain unimpaired its ability to repel attack, and, without concerning any hostile sentiment, it was our duty to ourselves, and to the functions which Providence had destined this countr r to fulfil, to keep her in such a position. He was ready to ad opt the motion and the speech of Mr. Connex, responded to by the House, as the expression of an opinion that friendly rel ations between England and France should be maintained, I that mutual considence should banish reciprocal distrust.
accepted it with pleasure as a holding out of the right-hand
ellowship to other countries, and he agreed that there could nct be a more appropriate season for such a demonstration.

If he objected to be bound and fettered by a resolution in which

tion, having gained the most important object of its

The Ecclesiastical Titles bill is moving slowly. we re ally do not know whether surely, through the House b. Out of doors the BISHOP OF EXETER'S pro-

posed Synod does not meet with favor from any The : GREAT EXHIBITION seems not only to surpass a ll expectation, but to defy all calculation. We may s. afely pronounce it to be the most magnificent | Gen. Cavalenac has proposed the close of the general demonun tent of human industry and skill that the world ever beheld. There are few Englishmen who take ta contrary view of it. Col. Stathonps says that the accounts in the daily papers of his having visited it are altogether untrue ; that " he has never been in it, nor near it. and he never means to be. He loved the people of England, and he had a right to-love them; and therefore it was that · he selt c ompelled to set his face against the Exhibition, for be looks d upon it as a cruel infringement upon their rights, a shame: ul robbery of our native industry, and a gross insult to the pu blic." Foreigners, so far as we have yet learnt, seem to be animated by a very generous and enlightened spirit. M. TEIRES, according to the Bulletin de Paris, has spent mine lays in viewing the wonders of the Crystal Palace. and he declares that none of the writers in the French jourpale have succeeded in giving any thing like an adequate idea of its gent deur and magnificence. We think the same with respect to the English journals. A mere description of objects even in the ir vast aggregate and in their most beautiful combination ac d arrangement, and expressed in the choicest and most elegant language, would fall infinitely short of the true effect of the Exhibition, and fail altogether in giving a correct idea of it to one who had not seen it. The sentiment, the feeling, the morale, the great purpose, the infinitely valuable result of this immense gathering, lie beyond the reach of words. It must be seen again and again, it must be contemplated and thought upon, before even a shadow of its mighty import will be cast upon the mind. M. Turans visited the Exhibition as a Frenchman, he left it as a man. "There " can be no dispute," he says, "as to the high position France holds at the Exhibition. France is pre-eminent in " all the articles of luxury, which none but the wealthiest can buy; whereas England excels in all the productions usually consumed by the middle and poorer classes." The paradoxical conclusion deduced from this is, that "democratic France works for the rich, and erietocratic England work for the poor." The moral contains some truth in the form . of an exaggeration—perhaps a preliminary question would be, is France a whit more democratic than England? We doubt are therefore determined, it seems, to be neither cosxed nor errors are fast eradicating by this great congress of people of rit. The Exhibition will, however, strike home the conviction driven from the Eternal City. to the mind of the nation at large, that in many of the higher enations, and that conviction will, we trust, be the means of sword be drawn in 1852, Naples will be deeply engaged in will graedily tring us abreast of our more advanced rivals. such as they are—and even then possess an army larger than will disseminate. Up to Saturday night, the 21st instant, The greater taste and elegance thus infused into the costlier that which existed before 1848. productions of our workshops will then spread gradually into

Now that the first bewildering impression caused by the gotgeous and charsy megnificence of the Austrian furniture, zens of that place, who were recking amusement during the close of the Exhibition and purchase the building for the use sthe loaded actieuc splendor of the French, as d the costly maseriale of which many of the English articles of upholstery and furniture are composed, is a little sobered down, people are beginning to require, Where are the good plain chairs, This will not diminish the hatred which is entertained Woods and Forests to remove the building within three tables, and solse, of improved shape and utility and of superior workmenship, but in more ordinary materials, which are fit for the every day uses of the middle classes, and will make | rently triffing affair. them particlers in the progress of the day ? In truth, we see nothing of the kind ; nothing which is applicable to the fur- fort, Berlin, and Vienna, against the occupation of their city nishing a comfirmable gentlemanly residence. The Austrian by the Austrians, but has addressed remonstrances to the Palace almost every day. On Tuesday she walked through furniture, great part of the French, and a considerable por- Governments of England, France, and Russia, as parties to a considerable portion of the nave, resting on the arm of the tion of the English belong more to the department of the fine the treaty of Vienna, which guaranties the independence of King of Belgium; an avenue having been formed by about aris than to that of useful manufactures. Formed of the most | the city of Hamburg. costly meterials, covered with elaborate carvings, and ornamented by every application of human skill, and every appli- Austrian papers that England and France had withdrawn fied at the opportunity thus afforded them of approaching

bave been well repaid.

it was in all the condition of its regal state, to give it proper place; and the loo tables, piano fortes, &c., made of all sorts of costly but unusual, and in our minds ineppropriate, materiale, are, we must admit, very beautiful to look at. But we shall be accused of being the advocates of ultra-utilitarianism if we go on in this strain. It may be so; we are strongly impressed, however, with the idea that the World's Fair was after all, its proper object is, in great measure, the promotion of the comfort and well being of the masses of mankind. do not see how the advantage of these masses has been in any way cared for, so far as furniture goes, by any thing we bave seen in the Crystal Palace. It has given us great pleasure, however, to behold on the "skilling days" the crowds of intelligent and anxious-looking artisans and mechanics surrounding the machinery, examining the carriages, implements, and tools, watching the progress of cotton from its raw state naily designed for the Master of the Rolls and one to the woven fabric, and entering fully and earnestly into the contemplation of almost every variety of human industrial pursuit, and a comparison of the raw material and the natural among tens of thousands of anxious inquirers every daycourses are scattered in every language among almost every telerably strong prima facie evidence of his being so. nation under heaven. Between Wednesday evening last and had visited the Crystal Palace. The amount received at the bill for the removal of Smithfield market passed through the very attentively the other day : Dr. B. F. Palmer's artificial lected around Frankfort. leg, which S:r BENJAMIN BRODIE has expressed his great admiration of ; many of the dagnerreotypes, photographs, &c.; the India-rubber and gutta percha goods, particularly the contentment at home, commercial prosperity, a maps and globes; many of the agricultural implements and promising harvest, a popular sovereign, a tolerably

> The good order of the Exhibition, crowded as certain porions of it have been almost to a stand-still, is truly admirable; we have heard of scarcely any pocket-picking, and not of a single quarrel. Numbers of small articles are lost or careessiy laid aside every day; these when found are deposited with the police; and a collection of 75 parasols and 175 sijk handkerchiefe has accumulated, together with a silver watch and two or three purses enclosing money, which are waiting passed the House of Commons. The Corporation the claims of their owners. Nor has a single accident yet

miring groups, and his fisher boy, lately added, is much

Our Foreign survey is unsatisfactory, particularly when we look at our neighbor, FRANCE. Beween the 13th of April and the 10th of May, 1852, or, it may be, between the 29th of April and the 10th of May in that year-in the space of one month, probably of a fortnight-France will be called upon to renew both her Legislative and her admit that, after reading the dissertations of able men upon the many dangers which surround France, and studying the nature and tendency of the peculiar nostrum which each one recommends as the only means of avoiding these dangers, we are sadly puzzled and perplexed, and feel compelled to leave the solution of the difficulty in the hands of the great teacher-time. There are few events to chronicle in relation to France. The debates in the Committee of Revision are often exceedingly animated. bate, and that the committee should occupy itself first with the question of " Monarchy or Republic." The most important matter at the present moment is the procedure which he Committee on Revision is bent on adopting with regard to the petitions praying for the abrogation of the 45th article of the Constitution, and the prolongation of the President's powers. There appears to be a disposition to regard such two London Aldermen-Mr. Salomons, a Jew, who promises petitions as null and void, upon some mere verbal quibble. If the Assembly chooses to ignore the wish very generally WIRE, a Radical Reformer. M. Salomons is a Liberal, bu expressed throughout the country for continuing Louis Na- not ultra in any of his notions, like his opponent. The Pro-POLEON in office as President, it will furnish the most popular tectionists will not start a candidate. Every thing leads to excuse which can be desired for taking the law out of their

hands, seeing that they wrest it to so flagrant an abuse. that there was only one event within the sphere of probability MERSTON'S foreign policy has been found to be eminently which could call for the intervention of Spain in the affairs of Portugal, and that, it was happy to say, was far from being feared at the present moment. If, contrary to all promise, the crown of Donna Maria should be placed in peril, Ministers to lessen the burdens of taxation by reformation then Spain would undoubtedly interpose, but not without previous agreement with the other parties to the treaty of the Quadruple Alliance. The Ministry will, it is said, be in a attraction. We cannot trace its daily progress. London i minority in the Senate, and a certain number of additional Senators are to be appointed to overcome this difficulty. PORTUGAL is generally very tranquil. The army appointments have been all agreed to, although with some opposition. SALDAWHA has conferred the chief commands upon his more immediate partisans, while Progresistas have been introduced into the administrative departments. The Cabinet hood. John Bull strains his faculties to understand the has repudiated all idea of a stoppage of payment, and the wishes and to anticipate the wants of his foreign friends, and Duke of Saldanna has delegated an agent to London to procure a loan. This agent has arrived.

The accounts from Rows continue to tell the same melan-selves to, and be pleased with, the novel circumstances i choly story of imprisonments, domiciliary visits, and political which a great many of them are undoubtedly placed. A walk persecutions of all sorts, under the benign rule of Pro None. through London is more than ever a study for a philosopher. At the beginning of the month the French were still busy in a visit to the Glass Palace affords matter for a series of ser improving and extending the outworks of the Castle of St. mons, and a library of ethical and political essays. Ignorance Angelo, and in accumulating stores within its walls. They and prejudice, and national antipathies, and century-rooted

The King of Naples is reported to be dangerous'y ill; and peace and good will, and political advancement, and re branches of industrial art we are very far distanced by foreign yet his military passion appears to increase, and should the ligious influence will radiate from the Crystal Palace as from imparting a stimulus to our manufacturers and artisans, which | the conflict. She can spare forty or fifty thousand troops— of the contemplators cannot fully estimate the good which

the less costly and more useful; and if England derive no be settled by the Diet at Frankfort any more than by the first days of this week 194,404 persons had attended, who other benefit from the Great Eshibition than this, she will Conferences of Dresden and Erfurt; but a new element of had paid \$8,899. The entire receipts by the Royal Compolitical discord has developed itself. A conflict has taken missioners to the 19th instant were £237,908 84. 6d. place between the Austrian garrison of Altona and the citi- It will require about £300,000 to pay all expenses to the Whitsun-holydays. The Austrians were insolent and caused of the public : there is no doubt, however, but that the enthe disturbance. The populace were compelled to disperse, tire amount will easily be raised long before the close. The having eight killed and eighteen wounded behind them. throughout the north of Germeny against the Austrians. Important consequences may be anticipated from this appa- has, however, declared itself so strongly in favor of its remain

The Senate of Hamburg has protested, not only at Frank-

ance of what is rich and rare, many of the articles are mere | their protests against the admi ssion of the Austrian provinces splendid monetrosities, in waich the useful is so entirely lost into the Germanic Confederation. The English Government sight of that we imagine it was never thought about. The bas, on the contrary, caused it to be made known in the prosplendid Austrian bed does not look as though it was intend- per quarter that its protest will be strictly adhered to, and od to be slept in, the chairs are almost too heavy to be moved, that, under no circumstances whatever, will England sancand the bookcase is a cathedral in wood. A great portion of ion this great addition to the Austrian power in Germany, the French furniture is so delicate, that it needs to be always contrary to the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna. This covered up. The famous English Kenilworth sideboard has probably caused Austria to lower her tone from one of would require the largest room in Kenilworth castle, when boasting to one of doubtful assertion. It is thought that the reopening of the Diet will not advance Austria a single step towards the attainment of her objects. Unless, therefore force be resorted to, the intrigues and intimidations of Austria are thought likely to fail. In Paussia the opposition to the restoration of the provincial Diets is increasing daily, and is creating a good deal of uneasiness in the Ministry. The Emperor of Russia has decidedly objected to the annexation intended for the benefit of the people of the world, and that, of the Danies monarchy to the German Confederation. With respect to the incorporation of the Austrian monarchy therein, the Czar affects neutrality, knowing, it is said, that the opposition of France and England to that measure will be sufficient to prevent its taking place.

The worst feature of IRELAND at present is the war raging between the Government of England on one side, and the Porr and the Roman Catholic prelates on the other. The Holy Father has just proscribed the colleges for the education of the Irish people, which he formerly sanctioned. His Holiness does this in revenge, because the English Government denies his right to divide England into dioceses and to appoint archbishops of our metropolis. In this contest we hold for products of almost every country. This great industrial Ex- Queen Victoria and the maintenance of her rights, one of hibition is now a rich museum, shedding light and knowledge which rights is to have her people educated, and if there was no other evidence of the Pork being in the wrong, we think a lecture-room, from whence eloquent, although mute, dis- the fact of his putting down the colleges in question would be

JUNE 20 .- The Exhibition was visited by 63,863 person this (Thursday) morning no fewer than 281,974 persons yesterday, and £2,984.12s. was received at the doors. The door during the six days was £15,132 6s., of which committee of the House last evening. The Corporation of £11,215 12s. had been paid by one-shilling visiters. The London now reserve their opposition to the bill for the House whole amount received by the Reyal Commissioners from all of Lords. The debates in the French Assembly are very sources was, this morning, £234,572 4s. A great number stormy, but at present very indefinite and unimportant. News of articles in the United States department of the Exhibition from Berlin states that the renewal of the Provincial and Dishave latterly excited much attention, particularly the beautiful trict Diets, having been found to be very unpopular, will not set of standard weights and measures deposited by Professor be persisted in, and that the aim of the Government is the BACHE: Jenning's patent rotary permutation lock, which is development of the constitutional regime. The federal troops attracting the attention of Bramsh and Chubb; Colt's re- will leave the Grand Duchy of Hesse in the beginning of olving pistols, which the Duke of Wellington was viewing July. At the same time a corps of 10,000 men will be col-

LONDON, JUNE 26, 1851. Fine summer weather, peace abroad, health and other machinery; the raw materials and natural products liberal Government, and a progressive state of almost universally; Powens's Greek slave still attracts ad- social, civil, and religious matters, seem to have combined at the present moment to give England very pleasant aspect. The country never looked more beautiful, the people were never better fed and clothed, and the social and political atmosphere was never, to all appearance, freer from every thing of an unfriendly or threatening description.

Parliament is now seriously employed, and is attending assiduously to the work of legislation. The bill for the removal of Smithfield market has will oppose its progress through the House of Lords, but it is thought ineffectually. The ecclesiastical titles bill has passed through committee, and will be brought up on Friday. The Irish members, although they have not abandoned their opposition to the measure, are considerably lowered in their tone, and are apparently becoming aware that, should the present measure be lost, a much more stringent one is very likely to be brought forward by the High Church party. The present bill will

income are drawn from the income and properly tax, which has been renewed only for a year, and su sideration of a select committee; and considering the provisional state in which the revenue was thus left, it appears to the House more consistent with the maintenance of public credit and the interests of the public service, to abstain from making any serious sacrifice of revenue by effecting changes branches of taxation which might otherwise have been considered beneficial."

Ministers will, it is supposed, defeat this amendment by considerable majority, but the proceeding is indicative of the animus of the party in opposition. The Protectionists have been eminently unfortunate in all the late elections. Captain Scorrel, a free trader, has been returned as the successor of Lord Ashley, at Bath, to the discomfiture of the Protection ists' candidate. An election to supply a vacancy at Greenwich will take place on to-morrow. The only candidates are to demand to take his seat should he be elected, and Mr. the supposition that the present Administration is stronger in Parliament at present, and has a firmer support in the people The Spanish Government has stated most emphatically at large, than it has had for a considerable time. Lord Parsuccessful, and principally through non-interference. The peaceful tendency of such policy is beginning to be better understood and more generally approved. The desire of and retrenchment is also every day more evident.

The Great Exhibition appears to be an increasing object of now filled to overflowing, and the crowds in the streets scarcely remind us of an English population, so variously are they compounded of every European, and almost every world-wide physiognomy, costume, and appearance; whilst the English language is far from being the most common one which strikes the ear. All seem to mix and mingle in one vast brother give as little trouble as possible, and to accommodate themevery clime and every tongue; civilization and knowledge, 1.522,313 persons had visited the Exhibition, who had paid The affaire of Germany are not yet settled, nor can they for admission the amount of £161,658 2s. During the three Commissioners are under an engagement to the Trustees of months after the termination of the Exhibition. The public ing, and of its being dedicated to some permanent public pur pose, that there is little doubt an act of Patlisment will be obtained for its permanence. Her MAJESTY visits the Glass a dozen policemen, along which she passed between more

and studies machinery and manufactures with a great deal of

A trial of power has been made between a large and costly fire-engine from Montreal and two celebrated engines of London build. The Canadian engine sent its column of water institutions wherever they exist. to a much higher altitude; but one of the London ones that twenty-five were yesterday delivered from the Exhibition, for the traffic. at the request of the Board of Ordnance, to the officers of a regiment under orders for the Cape of Good Hope.

The theatres present nothing new. Several int new books are announced, viz. The Shores and Islands of half. The emigration drain is not yet much, if any, diminthe Mediterranean, by the Rev. H. CHRISTMAS, in 3 vols., Svo; the Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, from The census returns for Iteland have not yet been published, Marathon to Waterloo, by the Rev. E. S. CREASEY, 2 but the probability is that they will exhibit a decrease rather

The money market is firm. Money is more in demand, but without any alteration in the rate; it remains at about mine, disease, and emigration, terrible as have been their three per cent. Business of all kinds appears to be improv- activity in Ireland within the last few years, have effected ing. The Bank of England accounts continue chiefly remarkable for the steady increase of bullion—£89,317 last of souls in addition to the natural increase. The probability week. This has now gone on for some weeks, and affords a is that Ireland will be found to contain in 1851 nearly as sufficient answer to those who supposed that the bank vaults were in process of exhaustion.

A very extensive fire took place at the currey end of London Bridge on Tuesday last, by which many valuable buildings, and at least £150,000 worth of hops and other goods, were destroyed. The destruction of hops was so great as to cause a rise in the market. It is much feared that this fire he strongly advocates, and clearly shows the means of accomwas the work of an incendiary. The fine old church of ST. SAVIOUR'S, one of the most interesting remains of antiquity in Southwark, was with great difficulty saved from the fames. The accounts we have of the state of this fire when first discovered lead us to conclude that, had two or three of Phillips's fire annihilators been at hand, it might have been France yet appears, politically considered, to be

the great point of interest and attraction. Of all the political shades into which the National Assembly is divided, that of Gen. CAVAIGNAC has latterly appeared to us to be the most decided; he has at least the advantage of stating his opinions and the policy which he represents with frankness and precision. Every other party appears to be waiting. with well-dissembled acquiescence, for the turn up of events. The General has an absolute and unlinching faith in the existing Republic. He requires that the first step in the discussion respectng revision or non-revision shall be a choice between Republicanism and Monarchy. He appears to us to be a sort of Republican Absolutist, and the severity with which he maintains his opinions has caused a schism between him and some of the ablest members of the Liberal party, such as MM. BARROT and DE Tocqueville, who have hitherto acted with the moderate Republicans, but who have now declared against what they consider General CAVAIGNAC'S rather ultra notions. In theory the General acknowledges the sovereignty of the people, but in practice he appears to deny that this sovereignty extends to a modification of the form of governsovereignty extends to a modification of the form of government which they, by their own sovereign act, have all eady adopted. There is a sort of metaphysical impracticability and Territory in the Union, and where they are tolerated so-ciety is most degraded. I trust the Legislature will pass a law that will prevent their entrance into this Territory. The first effect of Gen. Cavaignac's exposé of his sentiments has been to cause M. Obilon Barror to take a side in the previous doubtful balance, and to decide in favor of unconditional revision of the Constitution; that is If it is alloyeded to de bound and fettered by a resolution in which he ill not clearly see his way, it was not because he dissented for 1 the end, but because he he hought that end, but because he he hought that end, but because he he hought that end, but because he dissented for 1 the end, but because he hought that end, but because he dissented for 1 the end, but because he hought that end, but because he dissented for 1 the end, but because he dissented for 1 the end, but because he hought that end, but because he dissented for 1 the end, but because he dissented in the House had been trained that the military government. She will be thought, a very severe ordeal to pass through the beautiful of the times and the length of the times and the length of the times and the length of the constitution of the Constitution is that is favored underlined that the length of t in favor of unconditional revision of the Constitution ; that is Catholic Church, and seized some years ago, and since used M. BARROT sees no reason why the summoning a constituent assembly should be refused, simply because the first decision of that assembly should be the continuing the Executive power in the hands of Louis Napoleon Bonaparts. The effect of M. BARROT'S decided course is already visible in the report of the Committee on Revision, that "the Assembly sees article three of the Constitution, and declares that the Constitution may be revised conformable to this article." Aves 8, noes 7. M. De Tocqueville has been elected reorter of the committee by a vote of eight against five for M. BROGLIE, and two for M. BARROT. The Moniteur states that the total amount of import duties levied during the first five months of 1851 is 45,498,649f., against 47, 147,270f. for 1850 and 49,520,318f. for 1849. There is, therefore, a diminution of 4,000,000 in the present year compared with 1849, and of 1,600,000 in comparison with 1850. The deficiency is chiefly in colonial sugars, cotton, and wool. The Committee on the Budget has reversed its first decision relative to the suppression of the grants to the Italian Opera and the Oleon, and decrees both. The sub-committee appointed to examine the petitions for revision have ascertained that the number of signatures for the first fifty departments of France, taken in alphabetical order, is 450,655. M. LEDRU ROLLIN has been condemned, by default, by the Assize Court of Paris, to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs. for the publication of the two pamphlets, "Le 24 Février" and "Le 13 Juin." The Constitutionnel contains an article by Dr. VERON, indicating the first of a series of reforms which the country may expect from Louis Naroluon, if re-elected President. The first reform, after the abolition of the law of May, is to be the suppression of the octroi duties levied on provisions at the gates of towns.

There is no news of importance from Spain. The budget eccipts are only £12,889,969; showing a deficit of two mil-

ITALY affords very little news. The Chamber of Deputies t Tunin has passed a bill, by a vote of 103 to 30, authoizing the Government to contract a loan of 75,000,000f. for the construction of railways, the interest to be secured by a nortgage on the railway lines so constructed. This is the only sign of progress we can discover in Italy. In Roxe we of April. Their whole number to the 1st instant was only only sign of progress we can discover in Italy. In Roxe we of April. Their whole number to the 1st instant was only only sign of progress we can discover in Italy. In Roxe we and Papal Governments, resulting in acts, on the part of The following table will compare the mortality of the first six months in 1850 and 1851: Gen. GERNEAU, which must impress upon the ecclesiastical government the helpless nature of its present condition. The rench General has given notice to the Roman Minister-at-War that he intends to occupy several positions in the city which are at present in the possession of the Roman troops. The same demands have also been made in the provinces. The entire direction of the police is also hinted at 'es being about to be claimed by the French General. Thus the restoration of the Pors is a mere farce, so far as regards his ower to carry on his government on his own account. In the presence of foreign armies he must ever bow to the will of the generals in command; and in their absence he would be dethroned by his own subjects in a very few hours. In this dilemma his Holiness turns to his ancient protectress and ally, Australa, and feels that it would be better to obey her unswerving policy than to depend upon the dangerous caprice. The ground taken to justify the levy was, that the Freewill Baptist Corporation were, like all the authors and subject to all the duties. he presence of foreign armies he must ever bow to the will of unswerving policy than to depend upon the dangerous caprice like all other such corporations, made subject to all the duties of FRANCE. But then, unfortunately, the nine points of the and liabilities of parishes and religious societies, one of which aw, possession, are in favor of the latter. The French army sits like an incubus on the shoulders of his Holiness, with as much obstinacy as the old man of the sea did on those of poor Sindbad the sailor in the Arabian Nights.

The calm and almost mute resistance which the recent easures of the Prussian Government convoking the Provinsist steadfastly dangerous though plausible propositions, whose acceptance does not seem attended with any immediate evil, indicates a much maturer state of political capacity. The reinstitution of the Diet has given freeh energy and vigor

informally their sovereign. Her Mejesty evidently desires to to the designs of the aristocracy in the various States in which make herself acquainted with the contents of the Exhibition, the revolution of 1848 overturned the old representation by estates and classes, and introduced parliaments elected by the people. The "Knights of Hanover" bave petitioned to have their old privileges restored, and no doubt the Diet will find many convenient pretexts for putting down parliamentary

Since the commencement of the summer the tide of em threw it further in a horizontal direction. The American gration from central Germany has been so great that the orrevolving pistols have been so far adopted in the British army dinary lines of steamers on the Rhine have not been sufficient

> From IRELAND we hear very satisfactory statements of the decrease of pauperism in almost every district. In Sligo the decrease within a year has been nearly to the extent of oneished. No doubt it will be much increased after the harvest. the population of Ireland will be found to be 2,000,000 less in 1851 than it was in 1841. We cannot believe that famany people as it did in 1841.

> JUNE 27 .- The visiters at the Exhibition yesterday were 57.781; the receipts £2,722 10s; showing that only about 3,300 holders of season tickets attended—the heat of the weather sufficiently accounts for the falling off in this class of visiters. Mr. Paxton has published a pamphlet, in which

and free negroes. He says:

"The relations between masters and peons should be dis incily defined, and each should understand their respective obligations, and appropriate remedies for a violation of them

upon the part of either should be provided.

Respecting the Pueblo Indians, Governor Calhoun thus

"It is, perhaps, advisable to pass an act authorizing the extension of the laws of this Territory over the Pueblo Indians within its borders, postponing their extension to such period as may be necessary to consult the Government of the United States in reference to the policy to be pursued with these Indians. That policy should not be disturbed. In the nean time, however, I recommend that if any one or more of universal condemnation. he Pueblos should manifest a desire to abandon their separate existence as a people, that the laws of the Territory be amediately extended over them, under such regulations as

The public debt of Canada is reported to amount to twenty millions of dollars.

The ODD FELLOWS of the Northern District of New York talk of establishing an Asylum for the education of the orphans of deceased members.

GUARO .- The "American Farmer" for the present month save that advices to be relied on have induced the expectaion that the supply will be ample for the Fall use. A number of vessels are reported, which will, with but little doubt, arrive in time. The price, however, it thinks, will not materially vary from present prices, which are as follows, viz : Peruvian, \$50 per long ton, for 50 tons or more; 10 to 20 ons, \$46 per short ton ; single ton \$47 ; less than a ton \$48.

THE PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD TROUBLES .- The mechanics and workmen generally in the Portsmouth Navy Yard held a meeting on the 3d instan', and appointed committees to wait on Jas. A. Spalding, D. S. Cherry, and Jesse Wilburn, the parties in whose possession the copper stolen from the yard was found, to ascertain from whom they purchased it. They refused to give any information; but Mr. There is no news of importance from Spain. The budget H. N. Tatem being called upon, stated that Mr. Wilburn of expenses for 1852 amounts to £14,838,974; the estimated had informed him that "he had purchased no copper of any white man within the last four or five years : that his purchases of such articles had been made of the boats' crews or officers' servants;" and that Mr. Wilburn made these statements under no apparent excitement whatever.

> MORTALITY AT ST. Louis .- The number of deaths at St Louis for the six months ending the 1st instant was 1,902, of which 1,193 were males, and 709 females. The first deaths by cholera occurred during the week ending the 14th of April. Their whole number to the lat instant was 549,

> 1850. 1851. Increase. Total mortality.....1,710 ,184 262 1.894 545 By cholers 283 The largest number of deaths by cholera this year was The largest number of deaths by university the week ending June 23, 162. The greatest cholera turing the week ending July 22, 210; mortality in 1850 was during the week ending in 1849, during the week ending July 16, 619.

LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS.—A judgment being obtained against the proprietors of the First Freewill Baptist meeting house in Lowell, a chartered corporation, an execution was issued, and the sheriff directed to levy on the perliabilities was the personal responsibility of each corporator for the debts of the corporation.

BEHIND THE AGE .- The voters of Oswego (N. Y.) have decided against a tax for the improvement of their harbor. The question was submitted to a popular vote on Monday last, and of 300 votes cast two-thirds were against the tax.

cial Diete throughout the kingdom has given rise to is full of TO CULTIVATORS OF GRAPES and OTHERS significance and hope. It is probably the best thing in the cause of peaceful and thoughtful progress that has been done in Prussia for a long time. To have an eager desire for freedom is well; but to possess the judgment and resolution to resist steadfastly dangerous though plausible propositions,

Black Prince, and about thirty other varieties, the best in cultivation. Specimens of the grapes on the vines can be seen at my garden on 5th street.

1 have also on hand a quantity of new German Green Seed, Victoria Rhubarb Seed, and Spinach Seed for sale, all new light 10—3t

CHESAPEARE AND OHIO CANAL.

By the twenty-third annual report of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to the Stockholders, made on the 2d of June, it appears that the accruing tolls for the present year, up to the 31st May, were \$44,106, and that 154 boats have been engaged in the transportation of articles. It is confidently expected that, with the expansion of the Canal business, the number of boats will be greatly augmented. It seems also, from this report, that coal is delivered at Alexandria by canal at \$3.37 per ton, whilst the cost of it in Baltimore by railroad is \$3.75—thus giving shippers from the former place an advantage of 37 cents per ton over those who ship from Baltimore. This circumstance has led the President and Directors to the conclusion that the interests of Baltimore will require that a cross-cut vols., 8vo.; and new novels by Mr. James, Miss Jewry, than an increase of population. Some persons anticipate that city. We copy what they say on this subject, as follows:

> " In conducting the affairs of this company, we are gov-"In conducting the affairs of this company, we are governed by no local considerations, excepting so far as they will subserve the interests with which we are charged; and, desirous as far as practicable to contribute to the State of Maryland some remuneration for the great sacrifices she has sustained in fostering and conducting this great work, we look with earnest hope to its speedy realization. As connected in an essential degree with its future prosperity, we trust the time is not distant when the original design of the State of Maryland will be carried into effect, in its connexion with the city of Baltimore, by a lateral or cross-cut canal from the District of Columbia.

" It is in this connexion only, we believe, that the city of

resisters. Mr. Paxrox has published a pamphlet, in which he strongly advocates, and clearly shows the means of accomplishing it, a plan for permanently establishing the Crystal Palace as a winter garden. He shows that Chatsworth and Kew, the Botanic and Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park, in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, and the subterranean of the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, and the s

FROM OREGON.

The Boston Traveller has a letter dated at Columbia river on the 23d May, from which we make the following extracts:

nected by a railroad around the Falls. This will obviate the necessity of climbing the precipitous and barren road that winds around Mount Hood.

"The land bill passed at the last session of Congress is far from being satisfactory. That clause which makes it neces sary to reside upon the land for four successive years acts very unfairly upon the merchants, mechanics, mariners, teachers, &cc., who, from the nature of their callings, are obliged to live in towns; so that in fact the land is only do nated to farmers. This, with many other parts, meets with

have arrived; and, notwithstanding the bond of five hundred dollars imposed on them in case of marriage within a year, dollars imposed on them in case of marriage within a year, they have created quite a sensation among the unmarried gentlemen. And as the land bill makes every lady worth three hundred and twenty acres, if taken before December next, you will be quite safe in believing that Oregon will soon be without teachers, unless another supply is dispatched immediately. The Board of Indian Commissioners will leave on the 28th to visit several of the great tribes living in the north-

THE FREJER AND NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS. -Since the expedition of Capt. WILKES, in 1840, no United States ves sel of war had ever touched at the Feejee Islands previous to the recent visit of the sloop-of-war Falmouth, Capt. Par-TIGRU. The Marquesas and Navigator's Islands have also been neglected. The Falmouth arrived at San Francisco in May last from a cruise of seven months among the Feejee and Marquesas Islands, which cannot but be highly advantageous to whaling vessels in those seas. The San Francisco Herald of May 31 contains an interesting parrative of he incidents of the voyage of the Falmouth, amongst which we observe that Capt. PETTIGRU found it necessary to make an example of a native chief on the island of Vitileon, who had murdered an American. He had a formal trial before a court martial, held on board the Falmouth for that purpose, while she lay in Rewa Roads. The testimony against the accused was positive, and he was condemned to death and

TELEGRAPH REPORTS, &c.

Insurrection at Tehuantepec. NEW ORLEANS, JULY 4.—We learn that an insurrection has broken out on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Mexican authorities had seized the schooner Helen Mar for an alleged violation of the Mexican revenue laws. The people on the Isthmus had resolved to take summary vengeance, and the members of the expedition were threatening to resist the authorities to the utmost extremity. The schooner, in consequence, had been released. The captain was unaware of having violated the laws.

From Mexico-Tehuantepec. NEW ORLEANS, JULY 5 .- Advices from Mexico to the 24th ultimo state that the Mexican Government has issued a decree prohibiting all labor and scientific examination at Te-

bushteper, and ordering all Americans concerned therein to leave the Republic. The Mexican Consul at Havana has been recalled for participating in the schemes of Lopez. There is much talk of a revolution in favor of Santa Anna. Strike among the Factory Girls. PITTERURG, JULY 7 .- This forencen a number of factory

PITTERURG, JULY 7.—This forenoen a number of factory girls in Allegheny city proceeded to the Hope Cotton Factory for the purpose of enforcing the ten-hour law. They attempted to get the Hope girls to join them, but failed. They succeeded, however, in tearing down a portion of the fences enclosing the factory. The Allegheny police came on the ground, and shortly dispersed them. During the dinner hour, a large number of girls assembled in the immediate vicinity of the Hope Factory, but made no demonstrations of vicience. A large police force have been sworn in to enforce order. No arrests were made. Quiet has since been restored.

BALTIMORE, JULY 11-P. M. We have no news here. The market is dull. Nothing done in flour. Buyers offer only \$4.12; for Howard street brands. Sales of red wheat at 90 a 93 cents. Yellow corn 58 cents; white 41 a 43; oats 37 a 40; rye 65. Tobscco firm; sales small, and prices remain steady, as quoted last week. The inspections are a little over 400 hogsheads.

BEEF CATTLE. - The offerings at the scales on Monday reached 818 head, 300 of which were driven to Philadelphie, and the belance (518) sold to city butchers, at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per 100 pounds on the book, equal to \$5 a \$6.25 nett, and averaging \$3 gross. "Hogs \$6 to \$6.50;